

from page 516-517 in the Existing Law and Ordinance of the Educational Ministry

"For the Cultivation and Enlightenment of Students and Pupils Through the Faculty Members of the Schools Concerned in View of the Present Situation." Instructions No. 19 issued by the Education Ministry dated June 29, 1938 (13th year of Showa).

Addressed to: The Governor of HOKKAIDO; various prefectural governors; the Presidents of the Imperial Universities; the Presidents of various government universities; the Presidents of the Higher Normal Schools; the Presidents and Principals of schools under the direct control of the Education Ministry; the Presidents of public and private universities; the presidents of the various higher schools and colleges.

"Since the outbreak of the European War the thought and culture of the world have radically changed. The situation is daily changing. Our country, too, has been confronted with an unprecedented and epoch-making moment from which has sprung forth the China Incident. Now is a time when we must bear clearly in mind the significance of the present situation; manifest the ideal underlying the founding of our Empire, assimilate the culture of the East and the West with lofty aspirations, and endeavor to establish a new order and peace on earth. With a glorious national structure to begin with, the people should work all the more harder toward promoting the spirit of loyalty to the Emperor and service to the country. The whole nation must unite and go forward to master the situation. The fate of our country depends upon the success or failure to master the situation. This is why we are urging the students and pupils to be wide awake to the situations.

"Speaking as a whole, it is the students and pupils that are the source of energy for national activities as well as the back-bone of the nation. They must realize how great and important their duties are to the state. The worth of a state, internationally, is judged according to the amount of respect it enjoys from the rest of the world, and the character of a country depends upon the moral virtues of students and pupils who are responsible for shouldering the future. Students and pupils should be highly proud of themselves. They should polish up their character; cultivate the personality; endeavor constantly in the pursuit of learning and culture lest they be shunned in the least. They must also do the duties that are required of them at the present time. The faculty members of the schools concerned should teach by setting examples themselves. They should produce measures for the cultivation and improvement of students;

they should see to it that what are taught are practiced, and thus fulfill their duties to their country."

(From page 625)

"The outline of the curriculum for instruction and training in Youths Schools", *dated August 21, 1935 (10th year of Showa). Revised by No. 13 of 1939 and by No. 12 of 1941. (*Ministry of Education Instructions #19.)

Addressed to the HOKKAIDO Government and the various Prefectural Governments.

The outline of the curriculum for instruction and training in the youths' schools are set down as follows: The prefectural governors shall, in conformity with this outline, carry on instruction and training suitable to local circumstances and thereby attain the aims set down in Article I of the ordinance concerning youths' schools.

"The outline of the curriculum for instruction and training in the youths' schools."

In the youths' schools, education and cultivation shall always be carried out in conformity with the spirit of the Imperial Rescript on Education. Particularly, the following items should be regarded in conducting instruction and training.

- (1) Every effort should be made to lay into the minds of youths the true significance of loyalty and patriotism, as well as to establish a spirit of self-sacrifice and public service.
- (2) In view of the peculiarities of adolescence, a spirit of self-improvement and magnanimity should be promoted; sentiment should be enriched; and guidance should be given to awaken them to a sound and healthy life.
- (3) Discipline should be made the chief aim, and the growth of a strong, well and healthy body should be promoted.
- (4) The habit of esteeming creativeness; enjoying work and of assiduousness in a chosen occupation should be cultivated.
- (5) The subjects for instruction and training should be dealt with in close relation one to the other, and cultivation of the mind should be carried on side by side with real life.

The Course of Morals and Civics

The course of morals and civics should be given in conformity with the spirit of the Imperial Rescript on Education; moral character should be cultivated; and a disposition suitable for fulfilling a public life should be fostered. Particularly, stress should be laid on comprehension of the true significance of our national structure and the spirit of constitutional self-government.

The course of morals and civics should give the students a general understanding of morals as well as legal, economic and social matters necessary in daily life. For the women, subjects that will contribute to womanly virtues should be added.

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NOTE

(1) In presenting the courses in morals and civics, care should be taken regarding the age, circumstances and sex peculiarities of the students. Matters necessary in real life should be selected and given and proper guidance should be given so that they are put into practice.

(2) Instructions should be given suitably by associating it with national holidays, anniversaries of patriots and sages or incidents which should contribute to education.

(3) In dealing with the current affairs, moderation should be adopted, and efforts should be made to cultivate the critical powers of the student.

The Ordinary Course of Education

The purpose of the ordinary course is aimed to cultivate the common sense and talent of the student such as are essential to daily life and also to elevate the cultural standard as a whole.

The ordinary course of education should include subjects relating to the national language and history, geography, mathematics, science and music should also be taught in conformity with local environment.

NOTE

(1) The ordinary course of education should be given, as far as possible in connection with daily life. Care should be taken so as to make each subject comprehensive.

(2) Subjects relating to the national language, history, geography, etc., should be especially associated with civics

and morals. The students should be given a clear understanding of our national structure and the special characteristics of our national culture as well as conditions in the country, following which they must be acquainted with the development of culture in the East and the West, and care should be taken so as to foster a national spirit.

(3) Subjects such as national language, mathematics, geography, science, etc., should be given in connection with the vocational course. Care should be taken to suit the daily life of the students.

(4) Subjects regarding music should be selected so that they will contribute to the requirement of emotion and cultivation of a national spirit.

The Vocational Course

The vocational course is aimed to give the students knowledge and skill essential to occupation and teach them the social significance of employed life. The vocational course should include subjects such as agriculture, industries, commerce, fishery, etc., and should be taught in accordance with the situations of the various localities.

NOTE

(1) The vocational course should be taught especially in connection with subjects such as morals and civics, and occupation itself should be dealt with as the source of moral cultivation.

(2) In dealing with the vocational course, care should be taken so as to suit the realities of occupational life.

(3) In dealing with the vocational course, care should be taken to cultivate a spirit of inquiry, as well as invention and creation.

(4) In dealing with the vocational course, the importance of experiments and practice should be stressed.

(5) In dealing with the vocational course, connection should be maintained as much as possible with the local industries. Inspection visits should be made whenever there is occasion.

Domestic Course

The domestic course is aimed to cultivate knowledge and talents regarding house-keeping and needle-work and at

the same time, to enable the student to obtain knowledge to live a sound home-life. The domestic course should deal with house-keeping, needle-work and handicraft, and should be made to conform with real domestic life as well as local circumstances.

From page 627.

NOTE

- (1) In dealing with the domestic course, care should be taken so as to contribute toward the care and improvement of the home.
- (2) In teaching the domestic course, efforts should be made toward improvement of taste and cultivation of creative talents; as well as towards the forming of the habit of thrift, economy, cleanliness and order.
- (3) In teaching the domestic course, special importance should be stressed on experiment and practice.

The Gynastic Course

The gynastic course is aimed to strengthen the body; to make movement light and nimble and to improve physical bearing. Vigor, cheerfulness, and order should be stressed and the habit of esteeming cooperation should be cultivated. Proper instructions in gymnastics, military, sports and games should be given in the gynastic course.

NOTE

- (1) In giving instructions in gymnastics, the physical development of the student as well as the special characteristics of both sexes should be considered.
- (2) The gynastic course should take care to correct bad habits acquired in employment.

The Course in Military Training

The essential purpose of military drills is aimed to give the student fundamental military training and to foster a spirit of patriotism and devotion and through coordinated training of mind and body, improve the quality of the student in order to contribute toward the promotion of national defense. Instructions in military drills, military arts, calisthenics and sports shall be given in the military training course. In order that the aims of the course in military training may be attained, strict and orderly training should be carried out according to the following outlines. Training should be executed so that its results will be manifested and practiced in every phase of the life of the student.

(1) With thorough knowledge of the essential significance of the national structure, and in conformity with the true significance of universal conscription, the following moral characteristics should be cultivated:

(A) Deep regard for courtesy and obedience to one's superior.

(B) A sense of honor and a spirit of simplicity and manliness.

(C) The various moral qualities of order, moderation, responsibility, open-hearted and daring cooperation and unity.

(2) A vigorous mind, a strong-will and a healthy body should be forged.

(3) Students should be made to master necessary military abilities to do his part as a subject of the Imperial Empire.